INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Residences Wrecked at Bloomfield and Terre. Haute by a Heavy Wind-Storm.

Democratic Lie Exposed-DePauw Military School-Marion Gas Suit-Freak of the Lightning-An Unnatural Mother.

INDIANA.

levere Wind Storm Strikes Bloomfield and Terre Haute-Houses Demolished.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMFIELD, May 13 .- Last night about 10:30 o'clock a destructive wind-storm, accompanied by a heavy rain-fall, passed through the south part of town. The track of the storm was about one hundred yards in width, bearing in a little southeasterly direction, and scarcely anything in its course withstood its fury. Ada Calvert's residence was destroyed, the fragments being carried from seventy-five to one hundred feet. Calvert and his wife were caught under the debris, and but for prompt assistance Mr. C. would probably bave suffocated. An unfinished story-anda-half house, belonging to Ed Campbell, was demolished. In fact, from the time the storm entered the west part of town, by unroofing Col. A. G. Cavins's bard, until it passed out at the east, its course was plainly marked by buildings unroofed, trees torn to pieces, fences blown down, smoke-stacks and chimneys toppled over, until it destroyed the Richland Mills bridge, east of town. The bridge was torn to pieces and carried about sixty yards into a field.

The wind storm of Monday night demolished the residence of John Donham, at Terre Haute, injuring three of his children. Other damage was done to roofs and sky-

Democratic Falsehood Refuted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, May 18 .- The Sentinel of Saturday last contained the following dispatch, dated Brownsburg, concerning Dr. Joel T. Barker, auditor of Hendricks county:

Has the chairman of the Republican State cenauditors of the State to refuse to approve the official bonds of the trustees-elect in their counties? Have the various Republican trustees-elect been quietly directed to file and have approved their official bonds in the counties having Democratic auditors? The auditor of this (Hendricks) county has refused to take any action on official bonds tendered for approval, claiming that as the bonds had not been offered "at the expiration of ten days" after the election, he has not the authority to approve them, and that on Monday, Aug. 4. vacancies will occur in all the townships tral committee instructed the various Republican Aug. 4, vacancies will occur in all the townships and that he will appoint the trustees for all of

To-day's Sentinel follows this with a lengthy condemnation of this alleged action of Dr. Barker and explaining the law to him. Your correspondent asked Dr. Barker if there was any truth in the dispatch, and he made an unqualified denial. He has not refused in any case to take action on official bonds tendered for approval, and he still thinks that the trustees have until in August to qualify, and he will govern himself accordingly.

However, over in the Democratic county of Putnam, the Democratic auditor refused, for like reasons, to permit Republican assessors to qualify, and appointed Demo-crats in their stead.

Fight Over Ownership of a Gas Company. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, May 13 .- This morning the new board of directors of the Citizens' Gas Company brought suit to have set aside the sale of the company's plant to John D. Oakford and others, on the 9th of April last. The Citizens' company was organized three years ago, on the plan of furnishing free gas perpetually to each purchaser of a \$50 share of stock. The company went ahead and put in four miles of mains, sunk two gas-wells and owned the leases on two others. The plant was sold for \$1 and upon consideration that the purchasers would carry out the conditions to the owners of 400 shares of stock. The plaintiffs charge that the sale was unauthorized; that it was made to defraud the stockholders, and that some of the men who sold it were among the feal purchasers. A receiver is asked for until the case can be heard and determined. The plant is valued at \$40,000, and the legal fight will be a bitter one.

Military Day at DePauw.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, May 13.-Friday, May 15. is the day set apart for the commencement of the school of military science and tactics at DePauw University. The graduates are: Horace L. Burr, New Castle: Ernest G. Rognon, New Decatur, Ala.; Charles H. Poncher and Morris Turk, Greencastle, and Guy M. Walker, Tien-Tsin, China. The field exercises will be held in the east campus at 9 A. M., and will consist of the competition infantry drill, artillery contest and battalion drill. The afternoon exercises will be held at Armory Hall, when the zonave drill will be held and the judges will make their reports. Miss Della Ogden and the Schumann quartet will contribute some musical selections. President John will present the diplomas, and the day's exercises will close with a dress parade at 3 P. M. The military school has lost none of its former popularity under the command of Lieut. R. C. Williams, U.

Unshod by Lightning.

WINAMAC, May 13.-During a heavy rainstorm at this place yesterday, lightning played havor with the residence of J. N. Brown. It struck the roof near the center, followed the cone, demolished all the chimneys, scattered bricks and boards hundreds of feet and left the house in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Brown, who was out of doors at the time, was thrown violently to the ground, while his wife, who was in the weaving-room, which was left without any siding, was not even shocked. Their daughter Estelle, who was at work in the kitchen, was struck on the hip, her dress and stockings and shoes split in two pieces and torn from her foot. She is in a very critical condition, with very small hopes

A Priest Banqueted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, May 13 .- About twenty of the clergy of this diocese assembled at the residence of Father Peythien, who has for many years officiated as priest of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, in this city, and tendered him a farewell banquet. The banquet was a most enjoyable one. Father Peythien will give up the ministry and go to Green Cove Springs, Fla., for his health. He will remain there. He was greatly beloved by his congregation.

Puddles Stocked with Fish at Swayzee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., May 13.—At Swayzee, this morning, the residents were catching fish out of the pools and puddles made by last night's terrific rain. Later, when the water sunk into the ground, sun-fish and shiners by the thousand strewed the ground. There is no stream within four miles of Swayzee, and the theory is that these fish were caught up by a small tornado and deposited where they were

Deserted Her Children.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, May 13.-Mrs. Mary Richards, on being ejected from her house for non-payment of rent, took her three children, a boy of eight, and two daughters, aged five and three years, to a sympathizing neighbor's house, and there deserted them. Provision for a home for them will be made.

Lebanon Will Have Gas. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, May 13. - Contracts were signed to-day by which C. T. Doxey, of Anderson, is to pipe gas here by Aug. 15,

A Lawyer Sent to the Penitentiary. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, May 13.-George W. Smith. an attorney from Mulberry, this county. was to-day found guilty of subornation of

tentiary. This is the second time he has been convicted, having been granted a new

Burglars at Leesburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW, May 13 .- Last night the stores of D. H. Lessig, J. A. Wood, A. Garrett, J. E. Irvin, C. E. Brown's saloon and the postoffice in the village of Leesburg, six miles north of this city, were entered by burglars and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars taken. Many dollars' worth of stamps were taken from the postoffice.

Minor Notes. Clark county reports a pest of white rats. A bed of lead ore, eighteen inches thick, has been discovered near Yountsville,

Montgomery county.

On Monday afternoon, Hon. B. W. Hanna, of Crawfordsville, sustained a fall in front of his residence, and was considerably injured. He is still in very poor health.

Last week G. A. Guthrie, of Avon, lost three cattle by theft. On Saturday, at Danville, the thief, J. C. Herden, with sev-eral aliases, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

On Monday night all the members of the Crawfordsville fire department handed in their resignations, which were immediately accepted. This was caused by the action of the Council in electing J. J. Weidle as chief of the department.

The action of Catherine Noe vs. Anna Roll, on change of venue from Franklin county to Greenburg, was set for trial yesterday, but was dismissed, the plaintiff not being represented. This case has been pending in various courts for several years, The eighth day of the Critser poisoning case, on trial at Greensburg, opened with the charge of the court to the jury. The jury went out and in ten minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant went home to her two little

children. The new astronomical observatory of Hanover College will be formally opened on Thursday evening, May 15. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. J. Francis, of Cincinnati, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and the observatory will be open after the lecture to the inspection of visitors.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees was at Veedersburg over Sunday, visiting his mother, who is very sick. In speaking about politics, he said that E. V. Brookshire would be renominated for Congress, and probably without any opposition. He seemed positive that J. E. Lamb would not be a candidate.

A farmer named Tullis, living four miles west of Rockport, has in his possession a ewe that is twenty-two years old, and in that time has given birth to thirty-eight lambs, all bucks, and coming in pairs. These lambs he has sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$9 each, and still has the ewe, which is apparently in as good condition as she was ten years ago.

ILLINOIS.

Homeopathists May Enter Politics to Secure Control of a State Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, May 13 .- The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association is in annual session in this city. The chief interest attaching to the meeting is the fact that the association proposes to enter the next political campaign in a body. The next State Legislature will probably provide for an additional asylum for the insane, and the homeopathists propose to try to have it put in charge of their school of medicine. To this end they will unite in an effort to secure the nomination of general State of-ficers and members of the Legislature pledged to give them what they want. In case the candidates of either party refuse to do this they intend to throw their com-bined influence to the other party.

Contest Over a Town Charter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, May 13.—To-day a petition was filed in the County Court for s contest of the election recently held at Lexington, by which the rejection of the town special charter was ordered and organization under the general law demanded. The election was carried by the "charter busters" by one majority. The petitioners allege that four or more illegal votes were cast in favor of reorganization. The temperance question enters into the case, as the old charter forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors and reorganization provides for local-option. The fight has been on for twenty years.

Brief Mention. Johnson Ellison, a pioneer of Coles conpty, aged seventy-nine years, died at his home, northwest of Mattoon, yesterday. Mrs. Martha Douglas died at her home east of Mattoon, yesterday, at the age of seventy-five. She was one of the older

Harve Campbell, held upon the charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was given a preliminary hearing in Humbolt, last evening, and discharged, no new evidence of consequence being introduced.

settlers of Coles county.

John Hood, marble dealer, failed in business at Decatur Monday, and nine creditors closed his shop. Hood came to Decatur a few months ago from East St. Louis. A warrant has been issued for his arrest for the alleged abduction of Ella McIntyre.

Mr. C. B. Torrance, while attempting to board a train at Abingdon, slipped and fell in such a way that he was drawn under the train and instantly killed. He was a lumber merchant, and prominent in Odd-fellow and Grand Army of the Republic cir-

A violent wind-storm struck Springfield Monday evening, and lasted thirty minutes. Fences were destroyed and the steeple of the St. Agnes Church was blown down. The damage to property, however, is not great. At Quincy great damage was done to sky-lights, windows and shrubbery by a furious hail-storm.

The Revs. J. H. Sheen, of Decatur; A. A. Burleigh, of Champaign; J. S. Woods, of Pontiae, and other members of the seminary committee of the African Methodist Conference met in Decatur Monday, and formulated a plan by which a theological seminary is soon to be established at Decatur or some other city in Illinois.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Great Council of the Improved order of Red Men of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota opened at Galesburg yesterday. A large number of delegates and visitors from Chi-cago, Peoria, Bloomington, Galva, Canton and other cities are present. A parade will occur Wednesday and a reception Wednesday evening.

Monster Petition to the Czar. NEW YORK, May 13.-A movement has been inaugurated to secure one million signatures to a memorial to be sent to the Czar of Russia, asking that be look into and seek to ameliorate the condition of the exiles in Siberia. The movement was started recently by a suggestion made at the church of Rev. Mr. McVicar, of Philadelphia. Now the petition has been printed and copies sent all over the United States. Responses are coming in at the rate of fifteen hundred a day. The petition is couched in very moderate language, reciting the friendly relations of the two nations. It asks that the Czar take notice of the widespread interest of our people in the Siberia exile system. The expression of the petition is that in the punishment of some of her subjects, Russia is not in harmony with the humanizing sentiments of

Glass Manufacturers and Jobbers.

CHICAGO, May 13 .- A committee of seven members of the Sheet-glass Manufacturers Association, appointed at the convention in Chicago, last week, were in conference today with about thirty of the leading glassjobbers of the West. The manufacturers have decided to shut down their blasts on the 1st and 15th of June in place of the customary date, July 1, this action being dependent, however, upon an agreement by the jobbers to maintain prices at the present rate, there having recently been quite extensive cutting in prices. The matter will be further discussed at another session

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DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS

They Expected a Free-Trade Speech from Butterworth, but It Did Not Come.

Cincinnati's Gerrymandered Congressman Gives His Views on Reciprocity with Canada, and His Objections to the Tariff Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Major Butterworth, of Ohio, is determined to retire from Congress amid a flash of red lights. He delivered a very brilliant tariff speech in the House this afternoon the in time given him by the Democrats, who believed that he intended to make a great free-trade argument. As soon as he took the floor almost the entire Democratic membership moved over on the Republican side, and clustered around him, some sitting, while others stood up, and the scene for more than an hour was similar to that around an auctioneer at a public sale, where everybody laughed, applanded or yelled and looked serious in rapid turns. Toward the close of his speech Major Butterworth defined his position, when he declared himself in favor of the most ultra methods to develop and protect American industries, but said that he believed, first, in reciprocal commercial treaties, and, second, in caution against putting more money into the development of industries than could be taken out of them. He said that he only objected to two or three features of the McKinley bill, especially those increasing the duty upon copper and tin. He didn't believe the resources of this country in these materials would warrant the such a duty levied while of be American copper and tin industries were being developed. In other words, he said the government was not justified in going into industrial speculation in putting more money into the development of any kind of an industry than could be taken out. and he believed that twice as much money ould be put into the copper and tin industries as could ever be made if they were developed. This was the pith of Major Butterworth's speech, and if there was any Democratic ammunition in it one reader can see it as well as another.

Major Butterworth's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House to-day, after the transaction of some routine business, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the tariff bill. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee moved to re-

duce the duty on ammonia. He could see no reason why this article of necessity to the farmer should be so heavily taxed. Mr. McKinley of Ohio opposed the amend-

ment, and stated that since the tariff had encouraged competition in this country the price of ammonia had been reduced from 20 to 712 cents per pound. Mr. Butterworth of Ohio suggested that

while he knew nothing of the case under consideration, the price of the article was not reduced on account of competition alone. It was reduced on account of improved methods of manufacture. So far as he was capable of doing he had tried to understand the tariff question, and he never doubted that the protective system was wise, humane and benificent, and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore. If there was any danger to the protective system it was in its oscillation between the extreme of free trade on the one hand and the extreme which created inequalities among Americans themselves on the other. The country, in the election of Harrison and the Republican Congress, had declared unequivocally in favor of sustaining and upholding the protective system. The conflict of 1888 had not been between schedule rates, but between economic policies. The Democratic policy was well known. It was that the tariff should be levied for revenue only. The Republican policy was that the tariff, whether high or low, should be so adjusted as to establish, cherish and protect American interests and industries in competition with the rest of the world. Did that policy mean to remove the inequalities which existed between industries on this side of the water and in-dustries on the other, or did it mean to shut out all importation? He insisted that we should not create any inequalities here. He insisted that the protective system dealt with conditions, and not with national boundary lines, except when the presence of those national boundary lines indicated the presence of those conditions against the influence of which it was necessary to interpose the barrier of a pro-tective tariff. If the tariff did not deal with conditions, then a tariff was good in the abstract; and if it was, the fathers of the Republic had paid themselves a poor compliment when they provided that as between the States there should be no restriction of commerce. Competition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The committee had tried to do the best it could do in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Ap plause on the Democratic side. He had indicated his belief respecting the proper function of a tariff act, and would sooner resign his seat than depart one hair's breadth from that belief. Of course, he respected the wisdom of the committee. but why was Paul favored and Peter turned down? why increase the profits of certain classes? He could name capitalists whose profits had exceeded those of all the agriculturalists in any State of the Union. |Applause on the Democratic side.] He was not, he said, disturbed by the applause on the other side. He was exceedingly grateful that they began to realize in any sense that our countrymen deserved protection If when we had protected equally and lifted up all our industries, and that time should then come when we could not hold our own—being the most intelligent, the freest and ablest people on earth—then we had better retire from the field. [Democratic applause.

Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views touching reciprocity with Canada. He said that we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with fifty million people to the southward, and yet were afraid of Canada. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant were not suspected of lack of patriotism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like. He had known of an industry that had been able to make sixty million dollars dividends on a capital of \$1,250,000. Protections Why, the country could, in such cases, better afford to keep these men in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, pay their board and expenses and set them up in the banking business. He favored proper protecgrip. When he said that he did not favor that kind of protection he was told "you that kind of protection he tariff." The time is come when some little conshould be shown to American homes and American firesides. A great body of employes in this country was foreign. In some great factories in the East they were known on the rosters by numbers, because of unfamiliarity with their names. He did not believe it was wise or prudent to make such a sweeping reduction in sugar, to be supplanted by a

In conclusion he said that the gentlemen were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree a protective system. What he wanted to avoid were such features as he had pointed out in this bill; there was such a thing as paying too much for an industry. Such was the case with the tin-plate. The duty would be a tax on every farmer's patch, on every can of goods. That tax would amount to \$50,000,000 before manufacturers of tin-plate could declare a dividend. He was anxious that his party should not take a false step. He did not expect to participate much in the deliberations of the

crease of duty on an article used as a fer-tilizer on every farm—an increase made for the benefit of two manufacturers and

the benefit of two manufacturers and against the interest of three million farmers. The bill sought to draw a veil over the farmer's eyes by pretending that he was protected.

Mr. Dingley of Maine said that the debate had proceeded upon the theory that the muriate and sulphate of ammonia were used for producing fertilizers, but the fact was that not a pound was so used.

Mr. McMillin's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Niedringhaus of Missouri moved to amend by reducing the duty on refined borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia read a list of what he singled out as excessive duties, laying stress on the duty on ready-made clothing, which he held was in the interest of Postmaster-general Wanamaker. You tickle me and I will tickle you; you legislate in my favor and I will put up campaign funds—that was the explanation of many of these high duties.

Mr. Niedringhaus's amendment was rejected—yeas 61, nays 81.

Mr. Tracy of New York moved to amend the section relating to coal-tar preparations so as to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent. Lost.

Mr. McMillin of Tennesses streaked the

tions so as to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent. Lost.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee attacked the paragraph relating to ethers, and asked for an explanation of the fact that in the case of those ethers not imported the committee had graciously made a reduction of 20 per cent., but had increased the tax on those ethers that were imported.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, replied that as the gentleman had assisted in the preparation of the Mills bill, which contained exactly the same language and figures, perhaps he could explain himself.

Mr. Biggs of California offered an amendment increasing the duty on olive oil from 35 to 50 cents a gallon. He advocated the protection of the olive-oil industry in the interest of pure olive oil. He was a good Democrat, but he was not hide-bound. His party was opposed to his amendment, but he, as an independent American citizen, advocated the amendment. Rejected.

vocated the amendment. Rejected. Various amendments were offered, but were rejected; and after considering thir-teen of the 156 pages of the bill, the com-mittee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE IMPRISONED ANARCHISTS.

Gen. Benjamin Butler Will Try to Secure Their Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

CHICAGO, May 13 .- Preparations have been made to attempt to secure the release from the penitentiary of the convicted Anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. In a short time an application will be made to a judge that the prisoners are detained without due process of law. No less an authority than Gen. Benjamin Butler says that the effort will, almost beyond doubt, be successful, the opinion being based on the expressions of the United States Supreme Court in the proceedings heretofore brought before that body. General Butler is a regularly retained associate counsellor in the case. The Anarchists' lawyers say the writ of habeas corpus will be asked for on the ground that after the sentence of death was passed upon the condemned Anarchists and Neebe was doomed to spend fifteen years in the penitentiary, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and that when the finding of the lower court with the sentence of death for Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Fisher, Engel, Schwab and Fielden was affirmed, the prisoners were not taken before the Supreme Court to hear this affirmation of their sentence, and their lawyers were not even notified to be present. The claim was made that this is a breach of their constitutional rights, and that the constitution even went so far as to say that a sentence of death rendered in the absense of the prisoners

was not due process of law.

General Butler writes under date of May
10: "After giving sufficient examination to the record in the case of Fielden, I have come fully to the conclusion that such action is erroneous, in that it was an attempt to take his life without due process of law. I therefore advise very strongly your taking a writ of error to have such procedure corrected by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States if any technical objections are made to the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus for Fielden, because and of the transfer of the cause, under that writ the facts as well as the law, can be discussed, and forms are of no consequence when they stand in the way of due course of justice. Of course, the decisions of these questions will relieve any of his fellows who are suffering from the same errors, if decided as I believe they must be, save the men whose lives have been taken without due process of law."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 14-Cloudy weather during the night; clearing and fair during Wednesday; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 8 P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday: For Indiana-Rain, followed by fair; cooler; northwesterly winds. For Ohio-Colder; northerly winds; rain, followed by fair Wednesday night. For Illinois-Fair, preceded by rain in southeast portion; warmer by Thursday

For Lower Michigan-Rain, followed by fair; westerly winds; warmer by Thursday For Wisconsin-Fair, preceded by rain in eastern portions; warmer by Thursday morning; westerly winds.

For Minnesota-Warmer; fair; variable For North and South Dakota-Warmer:

fair; southerly winds. SPECIAL BULLETIN. The storm that was central last night in southern Illinois has moved over Lake Ontario, and there united with another that appeared this morning over Lake Superior. It now exists as a barometric depression, including the country from the Atlantic coast to the upper Missouri valley and south to Tennessee, and will move eastward. Another storm center has developed north of Montana. Rain has fallen from the Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, being quite heavy in Mississippi, the Ohio valley and the lower lake region. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest, and

has fallen from Michigan to Texas.

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, May 13. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 89 South Cloudy. 78 Nwest Cloudy. 7 A.M. 29.74 60 7 P.M. 29.73 59 Maximum thermometer, 64; minimum ther-The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation

on May 13, 1890:

General Weather Conditions. TUESDAY, May 13, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-Low pressure prevails from the Rocky mountains eastward to the Atlantic. The area is central to-night north

of the lower lakes; west of the mountains

the pressure is high. TEMPERATURE. - The temperature in slightly lower everywhere except on the At-lantic and gulf coasts and Montana, where it is 70 and above; 60 and above is reported from western Dakota. Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and the Ohio Valley southward; 50 and below from Manitoba, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Indiana and

the lower lakes northward. PRECIPITATION.-Rain fell from Iowa, Indiana, the lower lakes southward to the gulf.

American Legion of Honor. COLUMBUS, O., May 13.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Council of Ohio, American Legion of Honor, an address on

the condition of the organization through-out the United States was delivered by House hereafter. He was quite as ready to go out as his Democratic friends were anxious to get rid of him when they gerrymandered him out. He was already out before they took that action.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri, who had been refused an extension of time, said that the refusal was the highest compliment ever paid to him. Of this pending amendment he said that it proposed to prevent an inMOST APPETIZING-EASILY DIGESTED.

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Manufacturer of Machine, Carriage and Track Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge Rods, etc. Pulleys, Shafs ing and Hangers. Heavy and Light Machinery made to order. Special attention given to all kind of Repair Work. 144 Kentucky avenue. DEBATE ON THE SILVER BILL

Senator Jones, of Nevada, Concludes His

An Optimistic View of the Many Blessings That Would Fall on the Industries of the Country if His Measure Should Become Law.

Argument in Favor of Freer Coinage.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Among the petitions presented and referred in the Senate to-day, was one by Mr. Quay, from business men in Philadelphia, remonstrating against the increase of duty on dress-goods made wholly or partly from wool.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Madison, Ind.; Senate bill for the issuing and recording of commissions in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on pensions, reported back the House substitute for the Senate dependent pension bill with a written report, and moved that the House substitute be non-concurred in and a conference asked. Agreed to. Messrs. Davis, Sawyer and Blodgett were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, at 1 P. M., resumed consideration of the silver bill, and Mr. Jones of Nevada continued the speech begun by him yesterday. He opposed the idea of redeeming Treasury notes in bullion, on the ground that when they were so redeemed the monetary circulation would be contracted, and the putting of bullion on the market would not make up to the country for the loss of money from circulation. He expressed entire confidence in the honesty of purpose and conscientiousness of motive of the present Secretary of the Treasury, but said that as none of the secretaries for twelve years past had coined a dollar of silver more than compelled by law to do, future secretaries might conscientionsly deem it their duty to keep in circulation the least possible amount of the proposed Treasury notes, and thus the United States Treasury might, in effect, become a mere purchasing agent for the East India Company or for syndicates of English merchants wanting bullion cheap, in order to make their payments to India. Gold, by reason of its greater value, notwithstanding all the legislation in its favor, could never become the common money medium of the world. A gold coin that would represent an average day's labor would be too small for convenient handling. Silver was the money metal best suited to the mass of the people and to the variety and character of transactions constituting the interchange of daily life. Were there any conceivable necessity for the demonetization of either metal, why, he asked, demonetize that which promised the greater and more steady yield? If for any reason society should de-cide that one of them should be discarded, should it not rather be that one which promised the smaller future yield than that which promised the larger? It was absolutely vital to the welfare of society that both silver and gold should be in full and unlimited use as money and equally invested with the power of legal tender.

In conclusion he said: "I predict, Mr.

President, that the restoration of silver to its birthright will mark an epoch in the

history of this Republic. It will place in circulation an amount of money commensurate with our increasing population. It will give assurance to our languishing industries that the volume of our circulating medium is not to continue shrinking, and that the tendency of prices shall no longer be downward. It will increase the wages of labor and the prices of the products of labor; it will reduce the price of bonds and other forms of money futures; it will lighten, but not inequitably, the burden of mortgages; it will increase largely, though not unjustly, the debt-paying and the taxpaying power of the people; it will loosen the grasp of the creditor from the neck of the debtor. By the remonetization of silver, money will cease to be the object of commerce, and will again become its beneficent instrument. Activity will replace stagnation; movement will supplant inertia. courage will banish fear; confidence will dispel doubt; hope will supersede despair. The lifting up of silver to its rightful plane by the side of gold will set in motion all the latent energies of the people. It will banish involuntary idleness by putting every willing man to work. It will revive business and re-animate the heart and hope of the masses Capital, no longer fearing a fall in prices, will turn into productive avenues. The hoards of money lying idle in the bank vaults will come out to bless and enrich alike their owners and the community at large; while the millions of dollors now invested at low interest in gilt-edged securities will seek more profitable investment in the busy field of industry where they will be utilized in the payment of wages and the consequent dissemination of comfort and happiness among the people. And this it will accomplish, not for the United States alone, but for civilization. For it is not too much to say, Mr. President, that upon the decision of this question depend consequences more momentous than upon that of any other question of public policy within memory of this generation. In a broader sense than any other question attracting the general attention of mankind. it is a question of civilization. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of our race. The act of Congress which shall happily solve at will constitute a decree of emancipation as veritable as any that ever freed serf from thraldom, but more universal in its application. It will proclaim the freedom of the white race the world over; it will lift the bowed head of labor; it will hush the threnody of toil; it will inaugurate the science, literature, art are but apples of

In answer to questions Mr. Jones said that if there was a free coinage of silver he believed that in three days the silver not used for coinage would be worth \$1.29 an ounce; and that there it would remain.

an ounce; and that there it would remain.

Mr. Jones to-day had the same close attention from Senators of both parties that he had yesterday, and, at the close of his speech, was warmly applauded.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas next addressed the Senate in criticism of the pending bill. He said the bill, as it stood, should never become a law, but should be amended by making it provide at least for the unlimited coinage of silver whenever the price reached coinage of silver whenever the price reached the point at which the government ceased to be a purchaser. This was an absolute necessity unless the purpose was to destroy silver as money. Those who would vote for the bill as it stood certainly intended the demonetization of silver, and might as well avow it. While striking a fatal blow at the interest of the great body of the peo-ple, they intended only to benefit the sellers of silver bullion by increasing its price. The deliberate purpose to discredit the silver treasury notes, by refusing to make them a legal tender, suggested futher the real purpose had in view by the Republican party. He was in favor of the issue of certificates for coin and bullion, and of conferring upon them the quali-ties of legal tender as broadly and completely as it was conferred upon the coins which they represented. There was no reason why these certificates should be, in any sense, inferior to any other form of paper money, because they were rendered doubly secure by the pledged faith of the government and by the deposit of coin devoted to their redemptiom.

Mr. Teller said that the Senator from Arkansas seemed to be laboring under the impression that the pending bill was the result of a Republican caucus. The Senator was very much mistaken. There was no caucus bill of any kind before the Sen-

Mr. Jones replied that he had no doubt that the statement of the Senator from Colorado was literally rue. At the same time, if newspaper reports and the common understanding around the Capitol were entitled to any consideration-and he was satisfied that they were-every Republican Senator, except the Senator from Colorado, had agreed, either in conference or caucus, to vote for it.

Senators Ingalls, Allison and others-That is not true. Mr. Jones-Then I hope that we will find a large number of Senators on that side

voting against it. Mr. Allison-The bill that is now on the calendar of the Senate, so far from being the result of a Republican caucus, is the result of the deliberations of the finance mittee, of both political parties, participating in its preparation. No suggestion of a caucus was made on the other side of the chamber, so far as I know, till some time after this bill was reported, and I thoroughly concur in what has been said by the Senator from Colorado, that there is no agreement or understanding on this side of the chamber to vote for this bill.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas—Members of the Republican party have said in private con-versation that this bill has been approved by every Senator on that side except the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. Harris, a member of the finance com-mittee, said that the bill had been reported by a majority vote of that committee. He had no knowledge or suspicion of a caucus having had anything to do with it. A minority of that committee had, when the bill was under consideration, favored, and still favored, the absolute free coinage of silver. But the question with that minority, of which he was one, had narrowed itself down to the point of accepting the pending measure in lieu of the existing law under which only two millions of silver dollars were comed monthly. He himself had decided to do so. He did not care to say anything more now, but would do so another day.

The bill then went over till to-morrow, and after an executive session the Senate

adjourned. Behring Sea Negotiations.

OTTAWA, May 13.-It is said that the Behring sea negotiations have reached the final stage of mere technicality and practical detail. Both parties agreed to a joint investigation of the real state and characteristics of the fur-seal fishery through the agency of a mixed committee of experts, upon whose reports a convention will be framed. Meanwhile there will be no seizures of British vessels in Behring sea, except for actual violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The Canadian sealers, however, will be advised, out of regard to their permanent interests, to use their sealing privileges in moderation, and not in such manner as to give renewed occasion to the American government to represent the perpetuity of the fur seal as endangered by the presence of pelagic sealers in Behring sea.

Deadly Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler. SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 13 .- By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Reading railroad, this morning, engineer Hogelenz and fireman Charles Kaufman were instantly killed and conductor Yeager was probably fatally injured. The engine was nearing Shamokin, drawing a heavy train, when Kaufman noticed water from the boiler leaking into the fire-box. He apprised the engineer of the danger, but the boiler exploded before means could be taken to prevent it. Yeager was riding in the engine-cab.

Will Remain "as Dead as Chelsea." CHELSEA, Mass., May 13.—The Common Council of this city, at a meeting last night, reconsidered its recent vote to petition the Legislature for a change of name, owing to the common use in neighboring cities of the expression "As dead as Chelsea," and the city will retain the name of Chelsea that it received as a town in 1739."

Blg Four Engineer Injured.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—A freight collision to-day on the Big Four road, near Sedams-ville, resulted in the burning of two cars of whisky and causing painful injuries to en-gineer McMullen, of this city. true renaissance—a renaissance of pros-perity without which industry, learning,